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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/652,758	08/29/2003	Maung W. Han	ALPINE.032AUS	1752

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EXAMINER	
OSBERG, THUY THANH	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2179	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/652,758	HAN, MAUNG W.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thuy Carleton	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *29 August 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *01/08/2004*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are pending and have been examined in this application. This communication is responsive to the original application filed 08/29/2003.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nimura et al. (US Patent 6,202,026), hereinafter "Nimura"

As claim 1, Nimura teaches a display method for a navigation system (Abstract; col. 1, lines 63-67), comprising the following steps of:

reading out map data from a map data storage for displaying a map image on a screen of navigation system (col. 2, lines 1-5);

converting the map data to screen coordinates so that an intended map image is displayed on a correct position on the screen (fig. 6, labels S11, S13; col. 7, lines 10-13, 43-45, 53-56);

zooming the map image by enlarging or shrinking distances of points on the map image relative to a center of the screen (fig. 13, labels 53-56; fig. 14A, 14B, 14C; col. 9 lines 21-32);

and storing the map data converted to the screen coordinates in a memory for use with a further operation of changing the map scale (fig. 1, labels 4, 41, 42, 43a, 43b; col. 5 lines 25-35).

As claim 2, Nimura further teaches:

reading out the map data from the memory (col. 1, lines 63-67; col. 2, lines 1-5) and multiplying a map scale value which is larger than one, thereby enlarging the map image on the screen (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig. 14C, 14A; col. 9, lines 15-32, that the right screen of fig 14C (50m) is multiplied by 2 times larger in scale than the right screen of fig 14A (100m)).

As claim 3, Nimura further:

reading out the map data from the memory (col. 1, lines 63-67; col. 2, lines 1-5) and multiplying a map scale value which is smaller than one, thereby shrinking the map image on the screen (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig 14A, 14C; col. 9, lines 15-32, that the right screen of fig. 14A (100m) is 2 times smaller in scale than the right screen of fig. 14C (50m)).

As claim 4, Nimura further teaches:

reading out additional map data from the map data storage when the map data stored in the memory is insufficient (fig. 1, labels 41-42; col. 2, lines 1-5; col. 5, lines 25-37, that when RAM is insufficient it will automatically read from flash memory).

As claim 5, Nimura further teaches:

reading out additional map data from the map data storage when the map data stored in the memory is insufficient (fig. 1, labels 41-42; col. 2, lines 1-5; col. 5, lines 25-37, that when RAM is insufficient it will automatically read from flash memory);

converting the additional map data with respect to the screen coordinates (fig. 9, label S41-S43; fig. 10A-10B; col. 8, lines 51-57, that coverts the data as the coordinates change in scrolling); combining the map data from the memory and the converted additional map data (col. 1, lines 63-67; col. 2, lines 1-5, that when the device is controlling the guidance it combines both map and converted data);
and displaying the map image encompassing a larger area than that covered by the original map image (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig 14A, 14C; col. 9, lines 15-32, that the right screen of fig. 14A (100m) is 2 times smaller in scale than the right screen of fig. 14C (50m)).

As claim 6, Nimura further teaches memory is a buffer memory or a map memory that is able to temporarily store the map data retrieved from the map data storage (fig. 1, labels 3, 4, 42; col. 6, lines 14-16).

As claim 7, Nimura further teaches map data storage is a CD-ROM (compact disc read only memory), DVD (digital versatile disc), or a hard disc which stores map information for conducting operations for the navigation system (fig. 1, labels 3; col. 4, lines 42-46).

As claim 8, Nimura further teaches step of zooming the map image (fig. 14A, 14B, 14C; col. 9 lines 21-32) includes a step of positioning an area of interest on the map image (fig. 1, label 2; col. 4, lines 60-63) to the center of the screen (fig 15A, 15B; col. 9 lines 40-48).

As claim 9, Nimura further teaches:
positioning an area of interest on the map image to the center of the screen (fig 15A, 15B; col. 9 lines 40-48);

zooming-in the map image to a degree that new information for selecting a destination is displayed on the screen (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig. 14C, 14A; col. 9, lines 15-32, that the right screen of fig 14C (50m) is multiplied by 2 times larger in scale than the right screen of fig 14A (100m));

and selecting the destination using the new information on the screen to calculate a route to the destination (col. 4, lines 60-67, col. 5 lines 1-3).

As claim 10, Nimura further teaches new information includes POI (point of interest) icons (fig. 15B, label "POLICE OFFICE, GS and POST OFFICE") showing positions and categories of POIs on the screen (fig. 15A; col. 10, lines 3-7).

As claim 11, Nimura teaches a display apparatus for a navigation system (Abstract; col. 1, lines 63-67), comprising:

means for reading out map data from a map data storage for displaying a map image on a screen of a navigation system (col. 2, lines 1-5);

means for converting the map data to screen coordinates so that an intended map image is displayed on a correct position on the screen (fig. 6, labels S11, S13; col. 7, lines 10-13, 43-45, 53-56);

means for zooming the map image by enlarging or shrinking distances of points on the map image relative to a center of the screen screen (fig. 13, labels 53-56; fig. 14A, 14B, 14C; col. 9 lines 21-32);

and means for storing the map data converted to the screen coordinates in a memory for use with a further operation of changing the map scale (fig. 1, labels 4, 41, 42, 43a, 43b; col. 5 lines

25-35).

As claim 12, Nimura further teaches:

means for reading out the map data from the memory (col. 1, lines 63-67; col. 2, lines 1-5) and multiplying a map scale value which is larger than one, thereby enlarging the map image on the screen (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig. 14C, 14A; col. 9, lines 15-32, that the right screen of fig 14C (50m) is multiplied by 2 times larger in scale than the right screen of fig 14A (100m)).

As claim 13, Nimura further teaches:

means for reading out the map data from the memory (col. 1, lines 63-67; col. 2, lines 1-5) and multiplying a map scale value which is smaller than one, thereby shrinking the map image on the screen (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig 14A, 14C; col. 9, lines 15-32, that the right screen of fig. 14A (100m) is 2 times smaller in scale than the right screen of fig. 14C (50m)).

As claim 14, Nimura further teaches:

means for reading out additional map data from the map data storage when the map data stored in the memory is insufficient (fig. 1, labels 41-42; col. 2, lines 1-5; col. 5, lines 25-37, that when RAM is insufficient it will automatically read from flash memory).

As claim 15, Nimura further teaches:

means for reading out additional map data from the map data storage when the map data stored in the memory is insufficient (fig. 1, labels 41-42; col. 2, lines 1-5; col. 5, lines 25-37, that when RAM is insufficient it will automatically read from flash memory);

means for converting the additional map data with respect to the screen coordinates (fig. 9,

label S41-S43; fig. 10A-10B; col. 8, lines 51-57, that coverts the data as the coordinates change in scrolling);

means for combining the map data from the memory and the converted additional map data (col. 1, lines 63-67; col. 2, lines 1-5, that when the device is controlling the guidance it combines both map and converted data);

and means for displaying the map image encompassing a larger area than that covered by the original map image (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig 14A, 14C; col. 9, lines 15-32, that the right screen of fig. 14A (100m) is 2 times smaller in scale than the right screen of fig. 14C (50m)).

As claim 16, Nimura further teaches memory is a buffer memory or a map memory that is able to temporarily store the map data retrieved from the map data storage (fig. 1, labels 3, 4, 42; col. 6, lines 14-16).

As claim 17, Nimura further teaches map data storage is a CD-ROM (compact disc read only memory), DVD (digital versatile disc), or a hard disc which stores map information for conducting operations for the navigation system (fig. 1, labels 3; col. 4, lines 42-46).

As claim 18, Nimura further teaches the means for zooming the map image (fig. 14A, 14B, 14C; col. 9 lines 21-32) includes means for positioning an area of interest on the map image to the center of the screen (fig. 1, label 2; col. 4, lines 60-63) to the center of the screen (fig 15A, 15B; col. 9 lines 40-48).

As claim 19, Nimura further teaches:

means for positioning an area of interest on the map image to the center of the screen (fig 15A, 15B; col. 9 lines 40-48);

means for zooming-in the map image to a degree that new information for selecting a destination is displayed on the screen (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig. 14C, 14A; col. 9, lines 15-32, that the right screen of fig 14C (50m) is multiplied by 2 times larger in scale than the right screen of fig 14A (100m));

and means for selecting the destination using the new information on the screen to calculate a route to the destination (col. 4, lines 60-67, col. 5 lines 1-3).

As claim 20, Nimura further teaches new information includes POI (point of interest) icons (fig. 15B, label "POLICE OFFICE, GS and POST OFFICE") showing positions and categories of POIs on the screen (fig. 15A; col. 10, lines 3-7).

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Morimoto et al. (US Patent 6,351,706) – Navigation apparatus with navigation data processor and man-machine interface.

Kung (US Patent 6,584,328) – Wireless communication system that uses keywords to find and display map graphic data.

Koyanagi (US Patent 5,884,217) – Map display apparatus for motor vehicle.

Kaneko et al. (US Patent 5,283,562) – Map display apparatus.

Ando (US Patent 5,925,091) – Method and apparatus for drawing a map for a navigation system.

Yano et al. (US Patent 5,936,631) – Mobile navigation system.

Hunleth et al. (US Pub 2005/0125826) – Control framework with a zoomable graphical user interface for organizing selecting and launching media items.

Scott et al. (US Pub 2002/0000998) – Thumbnail manipulation using fast and aspect ratio zooming, compressing and scaling.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thuy Carleton whose telephone number is 571-270-1258. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30AM-5:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TC